

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,....Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, JUNE 14, 1968

[VOL. CL.

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Governor

Ninian Edwards Served Both the Territory and the State as Chief Executive

WAS ALSO A FIRST SENATOR

Pioneer Lawyer Had Been Land Speculator, Distiller, Tanner, and Judge

Ninian Edwards, born in Maryland in 1775 and educated at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, was a prominent citizen of the frontier state of Kentucky when President Madison appointed him territorial governor of the recently created Illinois Territory in 1809.

Edwards had gone to Kentucky when he was 19 years of age. After 15 years in that state he had achieved wealth as an entrepreneur and distinction as a judge.

At the time of his appointment, an appointment obtained for him by Kentucky Senators John Pope and Henry Clay, Edwards was chief justice of that State's Court of Appeals. Earlier, the new Governor had been a land speculator, a distiller and a tanner as well as a lawyer. He came from that breed of pioneers that was always willing to pull up stakes and head for virgin territory with the expectation of doing better.

He achieved that greater success in Illinois, where he served as territorial governor until 1818. Then, Illinois having become a state, Edwards became a United States Senator, one of the state's first two. He served in that position until 1824, when he sought and won election to a four year term as Governor. The Illinois Constitution of 1818 precluded re-election so, following the completion of his term, he devoted himself to his many business interests until his death at his home in Belleville in 1855.

John Moses, whose *Illinois Historical and Statistical*, is one of the best source books for those interested in the State's early history, has this to say about Edwards' Kentucky years:

"At the early age of 19, he (Edwards) left his parental roof, taking with him ample means to purchase and improve lands in Kentucky; where he laid out farms, built tanyards, and distilleries, and erected houses. Like many other young men, however, of warm and generous disposition, but wanting experience, he entered without restraint into all the excesses of society, as it then existed, and became dissipated. Having suddenly awakened to the fact that he had squandered his patrimony, impaired his health, and disappointed his friends, he formed the resolution to break away from his wild associates and thoroughly reform his life. This resolve he manfully carried out and never again fell into irregular habits."

Edwards, according to Moses, began life anew without a dollar, refusing the proffered financial aid of his father. He moved from Nelson County to Logan County, Kentucky, where he studied and then began the practice of law. Then, having established a lucrative practice, he amassed a fortune by prudent investments. He served two terms in the Kentucky legislature and became, successively, presiding judge of the general court, circuit judge and finally chief justice of the Court of Appeals, the position he occupied when he was named Governor of the Territory of Illinois.

Clay, speaking of Edward's appointment, said:

"... his (Edwards) good understanding, weight of character, and conciliatory manners gave him very fair pretensions to the office (of governor)."

When Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital of Illinois territory, the white population of the area he was to govern (the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river) was estimated at 9,000. That of the Indians was believed to be approximately 18,000.

Nathaniel Pope, brother of Kentucky Senator John Pope, had been appointed Secretary of the Territory an administrative post second only to that held by Edwards. Both men were held to be good administrators. Edwards carefully avoided aligning himself with any of the factions in the Territory of which there were quite a few.

He and Pope soon had the new government underway. Edwards and the appointed territorial judges constituted the assembly, a territory of the first class being without an elected legislature. Most of the laws previously in force were quickly re-enacted and the counties (St. Clair and Randolph) which had been formed during Northwest and Indiana territorial days, were reconstituted.

Restlessness among the Indians had been increasing throughout the Mississippi valley as the white population multiplied. Early in his administration, Edwards was confronted by raids on settlements and other depredations and then, in 1811, by the massive uprising led by Tecumseh. Companies of Rangers (an expedient generally followed throughout the frontier) were organized, each Illinois company being permitted to elect its own captain and those captains having, at the outset, the authority to elect officers of

[Continued on second page]

BLACK HAWK WAR

Illinois Turned Out a Cavalry Division to Fight 500 Indian Warriors

LINCOLN SERVED AS CAPTAIN

Mounted Volunteers Kept Up the Chase Until Defeat of the Foe in Wisconsin

Illinois is the only state that ever raised a Cavalry Division to fight an Indian war. Cavalry divisions have been scarce in any United States war except the Civil War. Even the famous 1st Cavalry Division of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam had no fighting record as a division until after horse cavalry was abolished. But the 1st Division of Illinois Militia of 1832 was made up almost exclusively of Mounted Volunteers—who brought their own horses. And the Black Hawk War was an almost classic example of the employment of the traditional militia system.

The militia idea derived from England where every freeman in a county was required to be ready to take up arms in case of invasion. As England was never invaded after 1066, militia had little use there, but the idea was ideal for American colonies, where all citizens were taught to shoot and keep their powder dry in case of trouble with French, Spanish, Dutch, or Indians.

After the Revolution, an act of Congress provided "that each and every free, able-bodied, white male citizen of the respective States, residents therein," from 18 to 45 years of age—in the Northwest Territory it was 16 to 50—"shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer

within whose bounds such citizen shall reside." Each such citizen was to have a good musket or firelock—or a good rifle—and at least 20 rounds of ammunition. At annual Muster Days militiamen were assigned to their places in companies and drilled. The companies were assigned to regiments, often representing a congressional district, and the regiments were grouped in regional brigades. Officers were appointed or elected to head all these units. In emergency the companies were mustered, and volunteers asked to the number required, to serve usually for two months, sometimes for three. This was the set-up when Governor John Reynolds became alarmed over Black Hawk's "invasion."

The Sauks (or Sacs) and Foxes were late comers to Illinois and lived mainly in a half dozen villages along the Mississippi River. In a couple of treaties their chiefs sold their claims to land in Illinois and in 1830 Keokuk led them all into Iowa. Black Hawk was not so important as naming a war for him and subsequent publicity would indicate. His following probably was never more than half his tribe and his rabble rousing got few recruits from other tribes. He denied that he was bound by treaties signed by Keokuk or any other chiefs and he had a point for chiefs were not kings and they were not elected representatives. In 1831 Black Hawk came back to Illinois and took over his village at the mouth of Rock River. Regular Army troops were called out and 1,600 Illinois militia for 15 days. Without any fighting, Black Hawk went back into Iowa and signed an agreement to stay there.

But he did not. He recrossed the river April 6, 1832 with 500 warriors on horseback—this was the first war against mounted Indians—and the rest of his following, including women and children, in canoes paddling up Rock River. The Sauks and Foxes were among the greatest canoe experts among Indian tribes. Governor Reynolds called on the militia for 1,000 mounted volunteers; 1,800 showed up at Beardstown. They were organized as a brigade of four regiments, a Spy Battalion, an Odd Battalion, and eight unattached companies. Apparently the only infantry consisted of two companies from the Odd Battalion "detached for foot purposes." The "minute men" of this militia call consisted of an Odd Battalion of Mounted Volunteer Rangers under command of Brigadier General Isaiah Stillman acting as major for the battalion, and Major Bailey's battalion. They were out along Rock River looking for the Indians.

Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside marched his brigade to the mouth of Rock River, where they were received into United States service, and then to Dixon. Major Stillman and Major Bailey were sent out on a scout. They were ambushed by Black Hawk's warriors at a place now called Stillman Valley, losing 11 men killed. This fight of May 15 is called Stillman's Run because most of the men ran all the way back to Dixon. To their credit, however, they re-enlisted for 15 days when their time was up, becoming the Fifth Regiment.

Whiteside's Brigade was sent in pursuit of Indians who had massacred settlers along Indian Creek, near Ottawa, but failed to find them. The brigade was discharged May 27 and 28. The Governor had called for 2,000 more men to assemble in June. To fill the gap, 1,000 of the disbanded men were recruited to serve 20 days and organized as Colonel Jacob Fry's regiment.

The new levies assembled at Fort Wilbourne, near Peru, and 3,192 men were organized into three brigades, each composed of three regiments and a Spy Battalion. The men elected as their brigadier generals Alexander Posey, Milton K. Alexander, and James D. Henry. Governor Reynolds seems to have retained personal command of the division, serving under Brigadier General Henry Atkinson of the Regular Army.

Fifty men of Colonel Dement's Spy Battalion were ambushed near Kellogg's



From *The Story of Chicago*, by Joseph Kirkland, Dribble Pub. Co., Chicago, 1892

BLACK HAWK

Grove June 26, losing five killed. The rest took refuge in the fort, and General Posey marched to the rescue. The entire army then moved up Rock River. Henry's brigade, in advance with Major Henry Dodge's battalion of Wisconsin Territory militia, won a decisive victory at the heights of the Wisconsin River. The entire army then pursued the Indians down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi to their final defeat at the mouth of the Bad Axe. According to body count, Black Hawk's 500 or 600 warriors lost 375 killed in this final campaign.

In the final pursuit, a count showed 200 men in the 1st Brigade, 850 in the 2nd Brigade, and 300 in the 3rd Brigade—about enough for two regiments of that period. There were also 400 Regular Army soldiers, not organized into brigades. Against Black Hawk's 500, Illinois turned out 5,392 militiamen, not counting the 1,400 retained for 15 to 20 days between the two calls. This is not excessive, considering the bit-and-run character of Indian warfare, requiring garrisons to protect many forts and settlements. There was excessive top organization. There were in all 18 regiments, only one of which was designated infantry. Illinois had no artillery. Only one regiment had 8 companies; 6 was standard; some had as few as 3—Regular Army regiments had 10 companies.

Companies were small. One roster shows one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and 59 privates. First lieutenant S. M. Thompson was promoted to colonel of the 4th Regiment, and Private Hugh Armstrong became lieutenant. A sergeant and two privates were transferred to foot companies, and a private became sergeant. Privates were promoted to color bearer and gunsmith; one was on extra duty, two were on furlough, and three were absent without leave. The aggregate was thus reduced from 70 to 58. All except three were from Sangamon County. The captain's name was Abraham Lincoln. He served from April 21 to May 27. The same Abraham Lincoln served from May 27 to June 16 as private in the Company of Captain Elijah Iles. He then re-enlisted for the rest of the war.

D. R.



CHIPPEWA COSTUMES. Members of the Hardin Woman's Club, Calhoun County, went to Nett Lake Reservation in Minnesota to get authentic costumes of the Chippewa Indians, who once roamed Illinois, for their Indian Affairs meeting. Left to right, Mrs. Paul B. Hanks, Mrs. Sam Miller, and Mrs. Donald Rac, made up as Chippewas by Mrs. Velma Snider. On the floor with her doll in a cradle board is Cindy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lorton. Mrs. Pat McNabb, chairman, introduced Aloysie Kamp, who spoke on Indian lore and artifacts. Mrs. Grace Miller has planned a Sesquicentennial feature for each monthly meeting of the club.

The Illinois Intelligencer.



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SKYSTONE FOR JOHN HANCOCK CENTER. At topping-out ceremonies May 6 a time capsule modeled on a space flight vehicle was hoisted to the top of the 100-story building that will reach 1,451 feet to the top of its TV masts. Unlike a cornerstone, the skystone, made of fiberglass reinforced plastic, anodized aluminum, and stainless steel, has interior lighting and tempered-glass windows through which its historical materials may be seen. These include the Sesquicentennial medallion and stamp, baseballs autographed by Cubs and Sox, insignia carried by astronaut Eugene A. Cernon on his 1966 space walk, and a vast collection of photographs, documents, books, and periodicals on microfilm. Among those taking part in the topping out ceremonies were Governor Kerner, Mayor Daley, Robert E. Slater, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.

Governor

[Continued from first page]

higher rank. This device, hit upon by Edwards to avoid aligning himself with any faction, (these military offices were as eagerly sought after as civilian ones) was subsequently bitterly criticized. But it was continued, in one degree or another, through the Civil War, especially the election of captains by men constituting companies. In this manner Abraham Lincoln briefly served as a captain during the Black Hawk War.

The Rangers produced many notable frontier fighters, however. In 1811 Congress provided for ten companies of mounted rangers, four of which were assigned to Illinois. The captains of those companies, Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short, distinguished themselves as Indian fighters. Earlier, Captain Isaac White of Gallatin County had fallen at the Battle of Tippecanoe where Captain Joe Daviess of Kentucky also died. Whiteside, White and Jo Daviess counties were named for three of these frontier commanders.

Edwards also was instrumental in raising five independent cavalry companies for protection of lower Wabash river settlements. Captain William McHenry commanded one of them. His name is commemorated in that of another Illinois county.

That Edwards correctly gauged the temper of the Indians was evidenced by the August 15, 1812 massacre at Fort Dearborn.

The Governor advanced large sums of his own money to buy and construct stockades.

When the War of 1812 with Great Britain got underway Governor Edwards, anticipating further Indian uprisings, organized Illinois Rangers into two regiments and, taking personal command, sallied into central Illinois as far as Peoria. But the glory that had earlier been won by Governor William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe, a glory that led Harrison to the presidency, was not to be his. In fact, Edwards' military accomplishments were minimal in this instance.

Two of the Rangers present on that expedition, John Reynolds, and Thomas Carlin, subsequently became governors of Illinois.

Illinois was advanced to a Territory of the 2nd Grade in 1812 and, as a consequence, thereafter had an elected assembly. During his nine years as Governor of Illinois Territory Edwards was ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs and also director of the government owned salines which largely centered in

what is now Saline County in far southern Illinois.

Overall, Edwards, a good administrator for his day and the conditions with which he was confronted, served Illinois well. Many mistakes were made. For some of them he was responsible. Nonetheless, Illinois advanced steadily during his nine-year administration. The regard in which he was held was attested by his election (by the legislature) as one of the state's first two United States Senators and his subsequent election as Governor of Illinois (1826-1830) by the people.

M.P.A.

CITY OF LIGHTS

Aurora has been called the "City of Lights" and local legend has it that Aurora, so fittingly named for the part, was first city in the world to be lighted by electricity. Vernon Derry, editor of *Thrift Corner Yarns*, published monthly by the Aurora Savings and Loan Association, delves into this legend and finds it only slightly so. Cleveland, Ohio, claims the first public electric lighting April 29, 1879, when Charles Francis Bush turned on 12 arc lights on the Public Square. The arc light consisted of two carbon sticks slightly separated. The electric cur-



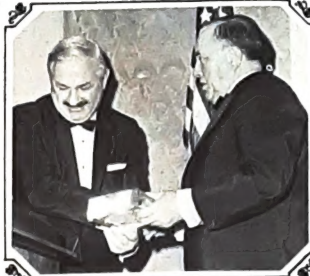
LIGHT TOWER near View Street and Garfield Boulevard, Aurora, in 1885

rent jumping across the gap produced a dazzling white light. The first municipality to install arc lighting was Wabash, Indiana. February 2, 1880, placing four of 4,000 candlepower each atop the court house dome.

The next year, 1881, the city fathers of Aurora adopted modern lighting. A contract with the Aurora Electric Light and Power Company called for 16 arc lights of 2,000 candlepower each to be placed in threes, twos, and ones, about the city, some on towers 152 feet high, made of gas pipe; others on towers to equivalent height mounted on the cupolas of Center School, Brady School, Oak Street School, and Young School. These 16 lights theoretically lit up the entire city, so Aurora was able to boast being the first city to light all its streets with electricity!

Some residents remarked unfeelingly that much of the light was wasted on the upper atmosphere—still lacking in airplane traffic; others that the light did not bend around buildings and other solids that cast deep shadows. Perhaps some other city tried 32 lights and claimed to be entirely lighted. But most cities brought the arc lights down to street corners where their effects could be a bit more concentrated.

The incandescent lamp, a feeble thing when invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1879, had been improved and the Aurora Electric Light & Power Company was organized in 1887 to put it to use. How long the arc light survived in Aurora Mr. Derry does not state, but generally it seems to be more completely forgotten than the somewhat more romantic gas light area.



CHICAGO DAY. Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, presented a plaque to Mayor Richard J. Daley, right, at the Chicago Day dinner at the Pick-Congress Hotel April 18. The plaque included this inscription: "To Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, in recognition of his inspired and dedicated leadership. Presented on the 150th anniversary of the signing, by President James Monroe, of the enabling act or territorial act, which defined the borders of Illinois and made what is now Chicago, a part of the 21st state."

Award for Float

The Illinois Sesquicentennial float, drawn by the Meister Brau Westphalian stallions, took the Mayor's Cup for governmental excellence in the Kentucky Derby Festival Parade at Louisville May 2. In its previous appearance at the Cotton Bowl Parade, Dallas, Texas, it was awarded the President's Cup. It was also scheduled for the Blossomtime Parade, Benton Harbor, Michigan, May 18; the Indianapolis 500 Parade May 26, and the Memorial Day observance at Carbondale May 30. After a showing in the Shriners Parade, Chicago, July 9-11, it will be taken to Minneapolis for the Aquatennial Parade July 20 and the Aquatennial Torchlight Parade July 24. It will return to Illinois for the Illinois State Fair Opening Day Parade in Springfield August 9, and will make its final appearance in the Christmas Loop Parade, Chicago, December 1. Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, says that under contractual limitations, it will not be available for any other events.



SESQUICENTENNIAL HELMET. John A. Sowinski, left, Springfield High School's football coach, originated the Illinois Sesquicentennial helmet which he is showing to L. A. Wollan, Jr., assistant director of the commission, who is administrator of the project. Coaches may get the three-inch decals free from the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, 107 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Illinois, 62701.

HOOSIER PILGRIMAGE

The Society of Indiana Pioneers made their annual Spring Pilgrimage to May 18 and 19 to sites associated with Lincoln in Vandalia, Springfield, and New Salem. The tour was led by Dr. I. George Black of Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana. The descendants of Hoosier pioneers were welcomed by Harry Troutitt, Vandalia, and Mrs. S. A. Miller, Champaign, on behalf of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.



SEMISESQUICENTENNIAL. The 75th anniversary of the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Fair of 1893, was celebrated in May at the Museum of Science and Industry, which is a restored building of the Fair. Ralph G. Newman, left, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission,

leads the veterans of '93 in singing *Illinois*. They are, left to right, Albert Z. Ostrom, J. C. Gibson, Mrs. Hattie Somers, Mrs. Emma Toach at the organ, Mrs. Emily A. Edelson, and William F. Ludwig who played drums at the '93 fair. The scene is the museum's period room of the 1890's.

**CASS**

A tour of churches of the county May 26 was sponsored by the Cass County Historical Society. Peter Carrington, Methodist circuit rider, preached in the cabin of William Crow in 1823. The oldest church is Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church near Virginia, founded in 1827 and housed in a building of 1888. Sangamon Valley Presbyterian was organized in 1848 as was St. John's Lutheran of Beardstown.

CLARK

The old McCann House, built in 1833, was opened to the public at Marshall May 19 after it was renovated and furnished by townspeople. It will be open every Sunday through July.

EDGAR

Vermilion's 300 citizens hope for 3,000 visitors at their Frontier Festival July 19 to 21—encouraged by the 600 who showed up to eat pancakes at a planning party. A Commemorative Cook Book will be sold and the program includes parade, speakers, entertainment, contests, speakers, entertainment, an auction, teen dance, home show, tours, fashion show, square dance, and Gospel Day Sunday. Joseph Sanders and Dorothy Farnham are chairmen.

FRANKLIN

An Old-Fashioned Days Sale and display of antiques is sponsored by West Frankfort Merchants for the Fireman's Festival Sesquicentennial Celebration June 12 to 13.

**GREENE**

Members of the Roadhouse Methodist Church wore oldtime costumes to the service on Sesquicentennial Sunday, April 21. J. W. Gholson, principal of North Greene High School told of his grandfather giving the ground for Beulah Camp Grounds at Eldorado, where oil was later discovered. Mrs. Ralph Benner gave a talk on county history.

HENRY

Woodland Palace, 1889 home of Frederick and Jeanette Francis, was opened as a museum in Francis Park, Kewanee, on Memorial Day. Francis, born near Kewanee in 1856, was inventor, engineer, artist, and poet. He carried bricks by bicycle to build the house, provided air conditioning (before electricity), automatic fire protection, and built-in screens and storm windows. At his death in 1926 it was willed to the city, but was neglected until the Kewanee Woman's Club took charge of restoration.

IROQUOIS

A Sesquicentennial flame will blaze throughout the year on the lawn of the Iroquois County courthouse. The gas-fired torch was lit Youth Day, April 20, by four finalists in a relay of teams who raced from the four corners of the county. The teams enrolled 141 runners from the 12 high schools in the county.

JO DAVIES

Elizabeth celebrated its centennial May 4 with a parade that featured 24 antique cars, four pieces of early fire-fighting equipment including Warren's hand-drawn hook-and-ladder truck, two early-model tractors, and a high-wheel bicycle ridden by Jack Graves. A barbecue was attended by 600 persons; other events included a pioneer crafts display, square dance, musket shoot, and a softball game in which Elizabeth defeated Apple River 14 to 5. Delbert Ertmer, Woodbine, awarded prizes for the best antique, vintage, and classic cars.

LAKE

A flag-raising ceremony at the County Administration Building March 19 was a highlight in the Lake County observance. Lloyd E. Murrie, chairman of the Board of Supervisors hailed the Sesquicentennial as the "beginning of an era of further progress and prosperity." The invocation was by the Rev. Lorin H. Messersmith. Kenneth A. Henke, chairman of the county Sesquicentennial committee announced plans for the year's observance. A county government exhibit was held in the administration building April 4 to 10 in connection with a display of the Illinois Bell Telephone art exhibit of historical paintings. The county's 175 churches and synagogues rang their bells at noon April 19 heralding the Sesquicentennial Sabbath weekend. The Lake County Civic Booklet will be distributed to 50,000 homes and businesses. L. A. Nordhausen is chairman of activities for the Board of Supervisors.

MORGAN

Elm Grove, the 1834 home of Governor Joseph Duncan, Jacksonville, was opened for Sesquicentennial tours May 19. The 17-room house was patterned after the family home in Kentucky. It contains many items belonging to the Duncan family, including marble busts of the governor and of his daughter, and piano and dining room table brought overland from Washington, D.C. James Caldwell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution aided in restoration.

PEORIA

A commemorative plaque dedicated at the Peoria County Courthouse May 15, Sesquicentennial Day, commemorated five Presidents who had spoken there—Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Speakers at the ceremony were Senator Everett M. Dirksen and Governor Samuel H. Shapiro.

POPE

From Sarahsville to '68, an original drama produced in 1967 for Pope County's 150th Birthday Celebration, will be restaged for the Sesquicentennial on four successive Saturdays, July 27, and August 3, 10, and 16.

ROCK ISLAND

A seminar on the "Story of Illinois" for 10 teachers of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and vicinity was presented weekly March 16 to May 1 by the Rock Island Public Schools System. Jess Foiles, chairman of the Rock Island County Sesquicentennial committee, and Assistant Superintendent Ben Latherland planned the project. Cletus Melchior, veteran teacher of Rock Island Senior High School was coordinator. Lecturers included V. V. Headland of the Rock Island Argus, T. R. Hughes, Moline, past president of the Quad-City Civil War Roundtable; Edward La Salle, Moline, president of the Upper Mississippi Valley Abe Lincoln Society; Bob Clevensline, Rock Island, chief of operations, Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers; Dr. William Ward, chairman of the sociology department, Augustana College; and Dr. Ben Zolnist, chairman of the history department, Augustana College. Morris S. Colehour is publicity chairman. Highlights of the state's history will be stressed to students from the fifth through twelfth grades during the fall semester.

ST. CLAIR

Thirty-two bands with a total of 2,000 student musicians performed at the Public Square in Belleville May 14. Sesquicentennial event speaker was State Treasurer Adlai Stevenson III.

SANGAMON

The 23rd annual Boy Scout pilgrimage to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln attracted nearly 10,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorers, and leaders to Springfield April 27 and 28. Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission was speaker at the Oak Ridge Cemetery ceremonies. He was introduced by Dr. Wayne C. Temple, chairman of the pilgrimage.

SHELBY

The fourth annual State Oldtime Fiddlers Contest will be held July 27 in the old Chautauqua auditorium, Forest Park, Shelbyville. Homecoming at Stewardson July 24 to 27 will honor older citizens.

WABASH

Gilbert Colman, in charge of Sesquicentennial presentation at the Wabash County Fair, opening July 22, announces that the Sesquicentennial play *Make Her Wilderness Like Eden*, will be presented Thursday of Jay Week. The Horse and Pony Show Friday and the Tractor Pull on Saturday will be other events.

WARREN

The 100th birthday anniversary of the Warren County Library was celebrated May 14 in the main library building, Monmouth, at a joint meeting of the library's patrons and the Warren County Historical Society. Speaker was Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and board president of the Chicago Public Library. Miss Camille Radmacher, Warren County head librarian for 20 years, and with the library 30 years, paid tribute to William P. Presley who assisted in the organization of the library in the spring of 1808 and in the erection of its building in 1870, the first for a free public library in Illinois. Dean of the present board is Fred B. Pattee who has been a member since 1908.

BOOKS

Carroll County: *A Goodly Heritage*, a title suggested by Mrs. Ruby Schmalig, Mount Carroll, in a contest sponsored by the Carroll County Historical Society, has been chosen for the county history scheduled for publication November 15. Editor is George Thien, retired Pullitzer prize winning reporter of the *Chicago Daily News*. August 1 is the closing date for advance subscriptions at \$10. The county's previous histories were published in 1878 and 1913.

The Story of Dan Cook, The Man Who Led the Way . . . is a 16-page pamphlet published by the Cook County Committee, Illinois Sesquicentennial, headed by W. Clement Stone, chairman, and Richard G. Ogilvie, honorary chairman. It contains a cartoon biography of Daniel Pope Cook, for whom Cook County was named, derived from Volume I of *Growth of Cook County*, by Charles B. Johnson. Illustrations are by Fernando Da Silva.



Of the People—A Popular History of Kankakee County, a book of 448 pages, including 20 pages of pictures, was scheduled for publication June 1. It was produced by a history committee headed by Dr. Dwayne Little of Olivet Nazarene College. Ralph Francis, Kankakee, heads the county Sesquicentennial committee.

The Whiteside County History by Wayne Bastian was published April 25. The book was launched at a dinner honoring the author at Emerald Hill Country Club, Sterling, at which Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, was speaker. Chairman was William R. Hampson, assisted by Mrs. Alice Wick, Sol Shaheen, Virginia Rastede, R. Rhae Barkman, and Gerald Hill. Karl Yost was toastmaster.

LONG GROVE

Long Grove, latest official population 1,066, is where you might find a churn, a milking stool, or a handmade quilt. Long Grove is a crossroads 30 miles from Chicago's Loop, the junction of Long Grove and McHenry roads; the junction of Illi-



Long Grove Village Merchants farmstead at Long Grove was once a summer kitchen. Behind it is a buggy and "Ed's Barn."

nois highways 83 and 53. Long Grove is a crossroads collection of homes spread out in two-acre and three-acre tracts, of frame shops, tea rooms, art studios, and restaurants. Most of the homes and buildings were built around 1900, a few are older, old enough to form an antique center, a place to buy licorice drops or a cut-glass punch bowl—or the latest in abstract art.

Long Grove was known as Mittersholtz when it was first settled in 1836 by people from Alsace Lorraine as center of a logging community. Its church, built in 1846, still serves as the Long Grove Community Church. There were also a blacksmith shop, cheese factory, cider mill, hotel, general store, and tavern. A dance hall came later, and many a night it was surrounded by horses, with buggies, tied to its hitching rail. Now only the store and the tavern survive.

In the 1930's newcomers from the North Shore were attracted by the scenic beauty along Buffalo Creek and the fine old homes. After school consolidation in 1916 a new building and two additions have been needed to take care of an enrollment of 400. Since the village was incorporated in 1956 zoning regulations and ordinances governing architecture have sought to keep Long Grove as a girl in a sun bonnet trying to adjust the length of her mini skirt—or as one resident put it, "Long Grove is not a place; it's a way of life, a state of mind."

(Emma Keller is our Long Grove correspondent.)



SEDALLION. A bronze copy of the sculptor's mold was presented to Governor Otto Kerner, right, by Ralph G. Newman, left, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission at ceremonies marking the opening sale of the new medallion at the Springfield Marine Bank. Trygve Rovelstad of Elgin, the sculptor, is second from left; next is Lieutenant Governor Samuel Shapiro. The face of the medallion depicts phases of the state's history from Fort Dearborn to the John Hancock Center. The reverse is the Great Seal of Illinois. The medallion is issued in two sizes at \$1 bronze and \$7.50 silver in the dollar size, and \$5 bronze and \$30 silver in the large classic size. The Sesquicentennial Announcement Medallion issued in 1967 was sold out by November 20, prompting the new medallion, according to Malvin K. Hoffman, assistant director, in charge of the program.



SESQUICENTENNIAL MEDALLION

EDWARDS COUNTY SONG

Roy Luthie, chairman of the county's Sesquicentennial committee, has composed an Edwards County song, "Oh, Illinois!" to the tune of Stephen Foster's "Oh, Susanna!" The verses follow:

I came from merrie England, with my rifle on my knee.
I'm going to Illinois, the prairie there to see.
We plan to farm the prairie in this our wondrous land
We'll show the other settlers how we can lend a hand
Oh, Illinois! That is the land for me
I'm going to Illinois with my rifle on my knee
We'll plant our common schools and set up courts of law
In good old Edwards County, finest land I ever saw.
We'll take the Bible as our guide in dealing with mankind
And in good old Illinois no slavery will you find.
(An article on The English Prairies of Edwards County appeared in *The Illinois Intelligencer* of March 25, 1967, No. 6)



VILLAGE OF ITASCA FLOAT. Built for Itasca's Sesquicentennial Parade of May 26, the village's professionally prepared float rolled for the first time at Lombard's Lilac Festival.

MORMONS IN ILLINOIS

A conference on "The Kingdom of God at Nauvoo: Mormons in Early Illinois" was held May 11 at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville. Taking part were Richard L. Bushman and Truman G. Madsen of Brigham Young University, Robert Flanders of Ohio State University, and John C. Abbott of Lovejoy Library, Southern Illinois University. The library sponsored the Sesquicentennial event.



BACK HOME IN WILMETTE. Grover Marlet, left, shown with Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial at the Wilmette Heritage Day Dinner, is a direct descendant of Antoine Ouilmette, for whom the city of Wilmette is named. Ouilmette, a French Canadian, was first settler on the site when his Indian wife was awarded land under a treaty of 1829. Marlet, their great grandson, as an Oklahoma Indian played football at Carlisle with Jim Thorpe and against Knute Rockne.

TALES & LEGENDS

Illinois, the land of Lincoln and the home of Grant, a slave state?

That it was well into the 19th century. And so it was during territorial days and even before. For the British, during their short occupancy of the Mississippi Valley, left the institution undisturbed. And the French, the first white people to come to Illinois, found human slavery existing among the Indians. It was a Frenchman, one Philippe Francois Renault, who has the dubious distinction of having introduced Negro slavery into Illinois.

Renault, an engineer, was director general for mines of the Company of the West, an outfit chartered by the King of



JOHN CRENSHAW HOUSE, Equality, built in 1834. Slaves were housed on the second floor.

France in 1717 to exploit the Louisiana Territory of which Illinois was then a part.

Renault arrived in the Illinois country in 1720. He brought miners from France and Negro slaves from San Domingo with him. How many came with him is disputed. It is known, however, that he received 25 Negro slaves by way of New Orleans for each of the five succeeding years.

A 1732 census indicates there were then 165 Negro slaves in the Illinois country. Most of them resided in the area of French settlements in what are now Randolph and St. Clair counties.

A similar census taken in 1752 evidences the presence in Illinois that year of 436 Negro slaves.

The French lost the Illinois country to the British in the treaty concluding the French and Indian war. As a consequence, many of the French, irked by British rule, as they were subsequently displeased by American neglect, left the Illinois country, the majority of them departing for Missouri. It was conjectured that they took most of the slaves with them. For a U.S. census in 1800, thirteen years after the George Rogers Clark conquest of the area, enumerates the presence of only 47 slaves at Kaskaskia and 60 at Prairie du Rocher.

The Ordinance of 1787, an act for the governance of the Northwest Territory, prohibited slavery in the area. It reserved, however, to the French inhabitants of Illinois "their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property."

The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, interpreted this to mean that no additional slaves could be brought into the area but that there would be no interference with slave owners already there.

After the creation of the Northwest Territory, and especially after Illinois Territory had been sliced from it, the great migration into Illinois which has been going on ever since got underway. In the initial period of that migration persons from southern states, particularly Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, were in the vast majority. They settled primarily in that section of the state now frequently referred to as Egypt; roughly the southern third of Illinois.

Some of them brought Negro slaves with them. Others who came from that area were complacent about the existence of slavery, having long resided in areas where it was commonplace.

The existence of slavery became highly controversial in the several years preceding Illinois' admittance to the Union in 1818. A sprinkling of settlers from the East made it so. Nonetheless, the territory itself profited in a measure, from the institution of slavery. For it profited

financially from the operation of the salines which it leased to private operators who used mostly Negro slaves in their operations. A slave house which stands in the Equality neighborhood in southern Illinois, a house in which were kept the slaves employed in the salines, attests to this day to this practice.

Despite the somewhat general acceptance of slavery in Illinois then existing there was apprehension that Congress might refuse to admit the territory as a state unless its constitution specifically forbade the practice. So the Constitution of 1818 did so.

The practice of indentured servants—a patent substitute for slavery—was quickly legalized.

Soon after the territory's admission as a state had been accomplished a movement to hold a constitutional convention and legalize slavery was begun. The theory was that a state, once admitted, could do as it wished on the question. The convention battle, as it has become known, was hard fought. A Virginian, Edward Coles, subsequently an Illinois governor, became a leader among the antislavery forces. He had brought his slaves from Virginia when he came to Illinois but gave them their freedom upon arrival.

The antislavery forces won out. The convention idea was defeated. Illinois, insofar as its constitution was concerned, was to remain a free state. But the indenture laws remained on the statute books for some time thereafter. And slavery, under that guise, continued in Illinois. Public sentiment, augmented by increasing numbers of emigrants from Eastern states and European nations, finally put an end to the indenture of servants. Slavery, as an institution, disappeared from Illinois. But slavery as a disruptive political force remained in Illinois until the bloody Civil War, in which many residents of southern Illinois fought under the Confederate Stars and Bars, was over.

M.P.A.

SONGS

The verses of "Lost on the Lady Elgin," a song by Henry C. Work commemorating a lake disaster of September 7, 1860, were printed in *The Illinois Intelligencer* dated March 25, 1967 (No. 6). At that time some search failed to find a copy of the music, which now turns up in a recently published book, *Grace Notes in American History: Popular Sheet Music from 1820 to 1900*, by Lester S. Levy (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, \$12.50). There is also a reproduction of the sheet music cover.

Also of Illinois interest in this book is a song "The Sucker State," words and music by E. F. Newberry, M.D., with the music inscribed as for guitar and piano. The author dates it to the 1850's, and one verse has reference to the California gold rush of that decade. Its opening stanza and chorus may be recalled:

Let Yankees sling of pork and beans,
And punkin pies and pot of greens,
We'll sing a song of the Sucker state,
Of her prairies wide and her cornfields great
Away out here
Then hurrah! boys hurrah! hurrah for the
Sucker state!
With her prairies wide and her cornfields
great,
Hurrah for the sucker state!

It was in this period that Illinois began to lead the nation in the production of both corn and wheat. But the good Doctor who authored this song fell short of the tall tale tradition—he would not exaggerate. He wrote:

The corn grows so big that, without any
braggin'
A great many ears will fill a wagon . . .
And in his concluding stanza:
The wheat crop too—it can't be beat.
For it grows to the height of a good many feet,
And I hear the farmers say they do shell
Something less from a stalk than a bushel.

Another Illinois event is celebrated in "Weston's March to Chicago," composed by Edward Mack in honor of Edward Payson Weston's walk in 1867 from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, 1,326 miles, in 26 days. Weston made a professional career of walking, and in 1907, at the age of 68, repeated his Portland-to-Chicago walk, beating his old time by 29 hours. He died in 1929 at the age of 90.

EDITOR'S NOTE:



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



CARDING & FULLING.

THE Subscriber will have in complete operation at his residence in the town of Cahokia, by the 10th instant, two **CARDING MACHINES**, and will card the common wool in the best manner, at ten cents per pound: the wool to be well washed, picked and greased, or grease sent with the wool, at the rate of one pound of grease to eight of wool; a sheet or other cloth to be furnished to pack the rolls in, which when packed, will not sustain the least injury by carrying any distance. It is believed that wool thus carded can be spun in half the time required for spinning wool carded by hand, and the yarn infinitely superior.

He will also have a **FULLING MILL** in operation at the same place, by the first of September next.—The prices for fulling, coloring, shearing and pressing, will be from twenty to fifty cents per yard, in proportion to the color and dressing. Should cloth be sent from a distance, the greatest attention will be paid to dressing and forwarding in the manner directed.

This being the first establishment of the kind in the territory of Illinois, and the undersigned having employed a steady young man, as a carder and clothier, who was regularly bred to the business, he conceives himself entitled to patronage.

Jeese B. Thomas.

Cahokia, June 1. 40-8

THE Subscriber is ready to pay over to all persons the money he received for them last winter at Washington City. As soon as he arranges his business at home, he proposes to attend at Edwardsville for the purpose of paying off the claims in Madison county—say the first Monday in July next.

NATH'L POPE.

June 16.

Masonic Notice.

THE members of the *Western Star Lodge No. 107*, Kaskaskia, are notified that a dinner will be given on the 24th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. All transient brethren are invited to attend.

Ordered that this notice receive two insertions in *The Illinois Intelligencer*.

By order of the Lodge,
J. M. DUNCAN, Sec. pro tem.

June 6.

[The above notice was unavoidably omitted last week.]

Notice.

THE Subscribers have in Madison county, Illinois Territory, Goshen Settlement, on the plantation near that of major Whiteside, for Sale,

10,000 Dollars worth of Merchandize,

Suitable to the present and approaching season: which they will sell on good terms for cash, or country produce, on a liberal credit.

John & Th. Reynolds.

Goshen, June 1. 42-4

The Subscriber

HAVING made repeated calls on those indebted to him without effect, and being determined to close his business generally, intends on the commencement of the ensuing month, to put all his notes, accounts &c. which have become due three months and upwards into the hands of proper persons for collection.

John M. Ferron.

Kaskaskia, May 18. 38-31

NOTICE,

If hereby given, that I shall attend at the next circuit court for the county of St. Clair, to be holden at the court-house of said county, in the town of Belleville, on the fourth Monday in July next, to make settlement with the said court of the estate of Isaac Enocks, dec. when all persons concerned may attend if they think proper.

Sarah Enocks, adm'ca.

June 10. 41-8

Henry W. Cooper,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Saddling Business,

In all its various branches, in the town of St. Genevieve, in the house of John Scott, and from his experience and attention to business, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and share a part of the public patronage. He intends to do all kind of work in his line, such as Men's & Ladies Saddles of all kinds, plated Bridles, light horse Caps, Pistol Holsters and Covers, Swords, Belts and Scabbards, Fire-Buckets, and all kinds of small work.

Orders from any of the neighboring towns will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

St. Genevieve, June 8. 40-8

For Sale,

631 Acres of Land,

SITUATE about eight miles above Kaskaskia, and consisting of three hundred and eighty-one of Mississippi bottom, and two hundred and fifty acres of hill land of the first quality. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

James H. Relfe.

June 3.

40-1 *

NOTICE.

Sale of Lots in Kaskaskia.

I SHALL expose for Sale at public vendue on Monday the 13th July, at the court house, the following Lots in the town of Kaskaskia, or so much thereof as will pay the tax laid by the trustees of said town thereon: owned by Hypolite Menard, viz. One lot containing 2 1/2 acres, bounded North by George Stam, jr.—E. by T. Cox and J. M'Ferron—S. by the southern boundary line of said town, and W. by Poplar street.

Also 4 Arpens owned by Jacob Fishery, of Va. bounded N. by Charter st. E. by Persimmon st. St. by Elm st. and W. by Indian st. Two Arpens owned by C. W. Hunter of St. Louis, bounded as follows, viz. S. by Peacock st.; W. by Lewis La Chappell; N. by Madame Godin; and E. by Persimmon st.

One Arpen owned by Etienne Pero, bounded as follows, viz. North by C. C. Conway; E. by Indian st.; S. by P. De St. Pierre, and W. by E. C. Berry.

C. C. CONWAY, Town Com.

Kaskaskia, June 23. 43-34

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Edward Miller, dec. are requested to bring in their claims duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of the circuit court of Jackson county, to be held on the first Monday in September next, at which time I shall make a settlement with the court; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

William Boon.

June 3.

41-8

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Boy or Girl, between the age of 15 and 16 years old. Enquire at this office. June 10.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Workman who can come well recommended, to put a Saw and Grist mill in operation as quick as possible. Timbers for the dam, for-bays and Saw Mill are on the spot, the dam began, and the digging nearly finished. Cash will be furnished to purchase materials, provisions, & pay off laborers.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

St. Clair County, May 28; 41-30

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.